The Religious History of the Day .- The

We have received sundry papers and documents from Washington, relating to the Mormons, for which we owe our manks to the honorable member from Illinois, Mr. Wentworth, and to several lead-

The most important of these documents is a "Circular of the High Council," addressed to the followers of Joe Smith in all parts of the world, and to all whom it may concern. As it is too long and prolix to publish entire, we content ourselves with a faithful summary of its contents.

The Twelve, by whom the circular is signed, inform

the world of the plans and intentions of the Mor-

"We intend to send out into the Western country from this place, some time in the early part of the month of March, a company of pioneers, consisting meetly of young, hardy men, with some families. These are destined to be furnished with an ample outfle; taking with them a printing press, farming utensils of all kinds, with mill from a sond bolding clothat, seeds of all kinds, with mill from a sond bolding clothat, seeds of all kinds, with mill from a sond bolding clothat, seeds of all kinds, grain, &c. The object of this early move, is, to put in a spring crop, to build houses, and to prepare for the reception of families who will start so soon as grass shall be sufficiently grown to sustain teams and stock. Our pioneers are instructed to proceed West until they find a good place to make a crop, in some good valley in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, where they will infringe upon no one, and be not likely to be infringed upon. Here we will make a resting place, until we can determine a place for a permanent location. In the event of the President's recommendation to build block houses and stockade forts on the route to Oregon, becoming a law, we have encouragements of having that work to do; and under our peculiar circumstance, we can do it with less expense to the Government than any other people."

They then proceed to declare that notwithstanding the persecutions they have suffered, they remain firm Americans, attached to the institutions of the country, and opposed altogether to the British and to their claims upon Oregon. They even intimate their willingness to fight against the British; and to show how they will fight, they relate a long and foolish anecdote about a Quaker on board a vessel attacked by pirates, who, though he would not fight, was willing to kill, and therefore cut a rope by which a drowning man was saving himself, so that he fell into the sea. After next stating that they leave their property in Idinois in the hands of agents for sale, they proceed to defend themselves against the accusations of coining counterfeit money. Their argument in this detence is as follows :- First. They call for proof, and defy any "miller" or government land agent to come forward and prove that they have passed wagon loads of counterfeit money. Next, they attack the witnesses who have testified against them, by saying, "those witnesses against us have spun a long yarn;" and then intimate that the witnesses themselves were counterfeiters, and were expelled as such from Nauvoo. With a denial of murders charged upon them, and a call upon editors to the management, and above all, in the minor busipublish their circular, (which they call an article,) they conclude with inviting people to call and buy cheap, and then their prayer will be, &c.

This circular is dated in council, at the city of Nauvoo, on the 20th day of January, 1846.

Thus it will be seen that, with all their boastings of possessing superior wisdom, these people show themselves very deficient in sober common sense; nay, they are so incoherent and disorderly in their statements as to demonstrate that they are far from that wisdom which loves order, patience, sobriety-and is eminently characterized by a sound mind. These people, in this instance, as well as all people, sects and denominations, in all instances, fully confirm the singular and perfect truth of the Scriptures, which say that those who profess themselves to be wise. become fools. There never has been even an exception to this truth-it is confirmed in all cases. The next documents are a pamphlet and a circu-

lar from William Smith, the brother of Joe. He styles.himself "The Patriarch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints;" asserts that he is the head of the Mormons-that he is the Prophet by succession and lineage. He is out against the Twelve, and denounces them, and all who adhere to them, to be persons of such bad conduct and wicked deeds that "the meanest fiend in hell would hide his face for shame to own suchfriends." He also denounces the measure of emigrating, or going "into the wilderness," as he appropriately calls it.

Thus we may see what is the end of all such de-

lusions. They are founded in ambition, covetousness, overweening self-conceit, and pride-passions at first concealed to all, and even to those who are led by them, under the deceptive garb of religious zeal and self-devotion; but which at last are suffered to break out and betray themselves. We draw a very different conclusion from all these thingshumbugs-than that which is generally drawn .-Instead of taking them to be proofs that the Scrip. tures are false, and that there is no God and no truth, e inter the very contrary, viz: that they are palpable proofs of the truth of the Christian doctrine contained in the Scriptures; for, if there were no reality, there would be no counterfeit. The existence of many counterfeit dimes proves that there must be good, true and genuine ones. Apart from all this, however, a very important re-

sult may spring from these quarrels of the followers of Joe Smith. Whatever may be the effect of this Mormonism on the religious matters of the world in the present day, the very fact that the Mormons intend to people the shores on the Pacific is one that must not be lost sight of by the Christian and philosopher. If they build up an empire at the far West, it will be so much clear gain to the cause of freedom and republicanism; and any portion of the inhabitants who have the elements of Christianity in them, will become, perhaps, in proper time, the leaders of a great Christian nation, whether they take this start as Mormons or Mahometans- Jews or

FLOGGING IN PRISONS-THE RECENT CASE AT AU-BURN.-We published, a few days since, the account of a young man, nineteen years of age, being literally flogged to death in the Auburn State prison. Five hundred lashes were applied to his bare back, and at the end of tour days he died in the extremest agony. The cause assigned for this brutal and murderous act was that he feigned insanity. Such cases as this demand attention. We have

none of that mawkish, sickly, sentimental feeling of sympathy for the criminal, that characterises, the misscalled philanthropy of the present day. But we very much doubt whether the system of flogging in State prisons is at all necessary; and it not, it ought to be immediately abolished. It is always dangerous, as the amount of punishment is discretionary with the keeper, who may be a brutal man, with but little judgment-such probably being the case in the present instance. There are, beside, a variety of punishments which are much more effect tive in the production of good behavior than this brutal lashing of the body, which entirely breaks down and destroys the manly spirit which may be remaining in the criminal, and makes him obstinate and dogged, but never more ready to obey the rules, for the breaking of which he was punished. Solitary configement can always be used with safety, in cases of disobedience on the part of prisoners, and has, we believe, always been found to be effectual.

This whole matter has been brought before the Legislature, and we sincerely hope that if the lash is still to be allowed in our prisons, the power to use it will be given only to men who, "dressed in a little brief authority," will not abuse it, as in this case, and thus cause the untimely death of a fellow-

EXTRAODINARY SPEED.-The new and splendid steamer Traveller, owned by Cornelius Vanderbelt, Esq., of this city, arrived here vesterday, in a little over six hours from New London. This Traveller is one of the finest and strongest built steamers on the Sound. She runs on the Norwich route, and connects with the Norwich and Worcester roads to

WORKING OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW .- We resent our readers with the following important statistics, which are derived from official sources, the correctness of which, therefore, may be depend-

The experiment of the reduction of rates of postage, is hereby tested. THE REVENUE IN FIFTY OF THE LARGE POST OFFICES, FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1845, COMPARED WITH THAT WHICH ACCRUED IN THE SAME OFFICES DURING THE 4TH QUARTER OF 1844.

144,527 Fif y Post Offices, comparing the fourth quarter of 1845, with the fourth quarter of 1844, show a deficit of \$68 484, being a fraction less than 40; per cent.

ROBERT B. RUST,

Clerk Post Office Department, Feb. 11, 1846.

It will be perceived on examining the above table, and those previously published, that the deficit which was to have been expected in first stages of this great experiment, gone on diminishing as the experiment has progressed. We think there can b no doubt but that, in the course of a few years, not only there will be found no deficit, but that, with proper management, and due control, this plan will prove even more profitable than the old system of high rates of postage. So far we hail this reform as a great work achieved, for we regard the above table sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the experiment will succeed.

There remains yet many reforms to be effected in

ness, of the department. The dead letter office, we think, is conducted on a wrong system. In England a letter not taken out in due time, is opened and re-turned to the writer of it. With us such a letter is destroyed, unless it contains money. Also there is more courtesy shown by the English Post Office department to the people, than is done by our department. For example, if a letter for A. B, residing in America, is lying in the Post Office in Lon-don, unpaid, as it should be, the proper clerk will send a letter to America, to A. B., telling him of the fact, and that he must write to his correspondent to attend to the payment of his letter if he wishes to obtain it. All this trouble and attention is due to the public, and it is not labor bestowed for nothing. as the business thus created pays for itself. Another minor reform is wanted in the window delivery system. As it now is, a letter for A. Smith, will be delivered over (here in New York at least) to G. Smith, or any Smith that asks for it; and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the letter is lost forever to its true owner. But we are a young people, and have much to learn. With time, no doubt, we shall learn enough, though it cannot be denied we already know "a thing or two."

House Husting in New York -The "February quarter" has come, and according to the old Knickerbocker custom, those who intend to change their residences are on the tramp, looking out for a new domicil. Nouse hunting s an insufferable evil con-nected with a residence in New York, and unless an individual has capital wherewith to buy a residence in fee, or is fortunate enough to get a lease of one for a number of years, he must expect to be tossed

about from year to year..

We do not see as large a number of bills on houses this, as we have in former years, but we have no doubt that the first day of May will present We have often wondered why this system of renting houses, from May to May, in preference to any nth, has prevailed in New York for such a length of time, for every person we have seen, laments its existence. It has always been a difficult matter to change a long established custom, and this rule applies as much to renting houses on a particular day as to anything else. But it is strange that a custom like this, so manifestly inconvenient, and attended with so much loss and damage of property, ha existed so long. It has even been incorporated upon our State laws. As the law stands at present, if no agreement be entered into between the landlord and nant, the law will presume that the time intended between the parties, was from the first of May till the first of May following. In no other city in the Union, if we except Brooklyn, (and that city is but a part of the environs of New York,) does this absurd custom prevail. The annual tax incurred in the removal of furniture, the cartage, breakage and other incidental expenses and losses, are very great, and it an accurate estimate of such damages were cossible to be made, it would show a sum greater than any one ever supposed.

We would suppose, if a united effort were made, and the subject agitated properly, that the custom would be broken up in time.

STRANGE POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT -The Post, master at New Orleans has recently published the following extraordinary notice:-

following extraordinary notice:—
"By a regulation of the Post Office Department, all letters to Galveston, should be pre-paid at this office, at the same rates of those in the regular United States mail. It is also expected that all letters from other offices of the United States should have the inland postage pre-paid to New Orleans, in addition to the postage from this to Galveston.

Two fine steamers, New York and Galveston, will leave each port, (say of New Orleans and Galveston, every five days, thus affording a frequent and speedy means of communication."

We have been under the impression for some time rest, that Texas was a part of the United

time past, that Texas was a part of the United States. We thought that a bill had passed Congress, and received the signature of the President. by which the republic of Texas was admitted into this republic, and became part and parcel of the United States. There must be a mistake somewhere; either we are mistaken, or the Pos master at New Orleans is. If the bill we mentioned passed, the Postmaster certainly cannot legally require postage to be pre-paid on letters to New Orleans, and the Postmaster at Galveston require additional postage to be paid when letters reach his office. We rather think the Postmaster General ought to write to the pestmaster at New Orleans, to adopt a different arrangement than the one he advertises, for we certainly think that Texas is a part of the United States, and foreign postage cannot be collected on letters going

THE SLANDER CASE—It will be recollected that a case of assault and battery and talse impresonment was tried at the June Common Pleas of Orleans county, in 1843, growing out of the pretended loss of a gold watch, by one of the teschers of the Le Roy Female Seminary, which she charged Miss Mary N. Ledd, a pupil, with stealing. That trial resulted in the conviction of Miss Mariett Ingham, Hollis Pratt, and B. F. Haya—Afterwards Miss Ladd brought an action of slander against Miss Mariett Ingham, which was tried at the Circuit Court held at Albion. The trial occupied four days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintif of three thousand dollars. At the time, the circumstances created a very great excitement in the region where the parties lived, and in fact, throughout this part of the State—Rechester Advertiser. Feb. 11.

Theatricals.

Park Theatrix.—The delightful beliet of "LeGiselle," still continues to draw crowded and fashionable audiences at the Park, and the dancing of Madame Augusta is the admiration of all visitors. She is, indeed, a most beauti ul, graceful and accomplished denseuse, and well deserves the liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon her efforts. "La Giselle" will be repeated to-morrow evening for the last time, when all who have not yet seen it, should subtrace the only opportunity which will be

her efforts. "La Giselle" will be repeated to-morrow evening for the last time, when all who have not yet seen it, should ambrace the only opportunity which will be afforded them this season. Mr. Sands, and his family of talented juvenile performers, who have, by their miraculous exhibitions, attracted general interest in Europe, have been engaged for a short time, and are announced for their first representation on Tuesday evening.

Bowar Theatral—The numerous attractions nightly put forth at this establishment draw very crowded houses. Last night, in addition to the "Wizard of the Wave," the capital pieces of the "Widow's Victim," and the "Golden Farmer," were played, the three combined forming a bill seldom excelled. Mr. John R. Scott, we perceive, will take a benefit at this theatre to morrow evening. His claims on the theatregoing public are too well known to be mentioned. As an actor, his talents and acquirements are indisputable, and all will bear witness to his affable and courteous demeanor in private life. He presents to his friends on the occasion of his benefit, a bill more than ordinarily attractive, and one which cannot fail to draw as great a house was ever seen in the Bowery. Suffice to say, that in addition to the gorgeous nautical drama of the "Wizard of the Wave," which, of itsell, would fill the bones, the new grand dramas of the "Regicide" is admirably adapted for the display of his talents, and there is no doubt that his acting will be well appreciated.

Howe's Clacus at Falmo's — One of the most brilliant and crowded sudiences which we have gazed on for a long time, was in attendance at this fashlonable and popular olace of smusement, yesterday afternoon and evening. The performances were of a character calculated to delight as well as to astonish all classes. The boy in the matron of maturer years—the grey-headed direwers all here to witness an exhibition of manly strength, daring activity and grace, as well as youthful intreplity and boldness. The Circus, when properly conducted, in suc

our readers that the amphitheatre, at Falmo's, is conducted in such a manner as to please and interest the most fastidious. Madame Macarie, the greatest female rider this country ever saw, here performs acts of horsemaship, in a style never before witnessed. She combines daring with modesty and grace, and is the admiration of all, risiters in consequence of the liberal patronage be towed upon the Circus, the management have been induced to lower the prices of admission, in order that whole lamilies may have an opportunity of attending at a small expense. The prices of admission will hereafter be twenty five cents to all parts of the house. A magnificant programme is offered for to morrow evening.

Ma. Demetra—This gentlemen will give his final farewell musical entertainment, prior to his departure for Euro, e, to-morrow evening, at Niblo's. Mr. Dempster is determined that this last concert will be one of the most attractive entertainment given for a long time.

Herr W. Boucher's Concent.—Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the Apolle, last evening, on the occasion of Herr Boucher's concert; presented a beautiful and most animated appearance, crowded with an exceedingly fashienable and enthussastic audience. The pieces selected were performed with taste and ability.

Concerts av Miss Julia Normall. And Mr. Kele.—Miss Julia Northall, the acc implished vocalist, and Mr. J. A. Kyle, the celebra'ed fluitst, will give a concert in Treaton, N. J., on Wednesday evening next. They will be assisted by Mr. Beames, the planist. On Thursday evening, they give a concert in Philadelphia, We doubt not they will receive the patronage of all lovers of music.

Leorold de Revera.—This distinguished crisite, accompanied by his secretary. M. Reitheimer, leaves this city, we understand, this morning, for Philadelphia, where M. De Meyer gives a grand concert in Philadelphia, where M. De Meyer gives a grand concert in Ordinarday evening next. The same brilliant and crowded houses witch have always greeted his appeara

cal taste.

The Keans are drawing crowded bouses in Charleston, S.C. They proceed from there to New Orleans, where the same success awaits them.

CAN A MAN MARRY HIS GRANDMOTHER !- The long litigated question among the Presbyterians, whether a man may marry the sister of his diceased wife, came up recently in North Carolina. A Mr. Mc-Queen, a clergyman of that persuasion, had con-tracted such a union, and the Presbytery of Fayetteville suspended him in consequence. Mr. McQueen appealed from this suspension, to the General Assembly, and that body remitted the question back to the Presbytery, to be re-considered, with a recommendation that the sentence of suspension be reversed.-The Presbytery sent the case again to the General Assembly for final adjudication. Previous to doing so, however, a resolution was proposed to the Pres-bytery affirming the sentence of suspension, and the principle upon which it was pronounced, but without success, the vote being 14 in favor of, and 17 against it. The matter now rests with the General Assembly, and we will give the decision of that body as

City Intelligence. City Intelligence.

Firsts.—There were two fires yesterday morning; the first took place about two o'clock, at the building kept as a porter house, and known as the Old Tree House, at the corner of Fell street and the Bowery. It was burnt down.—Another took place about half past six this morning, in the upper part of the addition to Lovejoy's Hotel. The masons had built a fire during yesterday to dry their lath, and some of the embers remaining, it thus caught fire. The engines duly arrived, and more damage

GNORGE POTTER, THE PICKFOCKET.—The case of hat notorious pickpocket, George Potter, which was et down for argument yesterday, in the Court of Sesions, was, in consequence of the trial of Madame Cos-

set down for argument yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, was, in consequence of the trial of Madame Costello, further postponed until next Saturday.

William Harra, the Murderen.—By news received from Albany yesterday, we are informed that in the case of William Harper, under sentence of death, and to be executed on the 18th of this month, the Governor had, or would convene his council, in a day or two, to take into consideration the case of this unfortunate man, which will, in all probability, terminate in his imprisonment in the State prison for life.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

1838 " 1 " ..... 19 1839 " 1 " ..... 18 1840 " 1 " ..... 16 1841 " 1 " ..... 16 " 1841 " 1 " ... 105 " "

The report shows very plainly the increase of scholars under the new common school system. For the last five years of the working of the old system, the aggregate of its registers was as follows:

1837 ... 14,600
1839 ... 15,600
1840 ... 19 000

so 300 and 90,000 of our population. This fact needs no comment.

Again, for the latter years of the operation of the old system, that is, after the year 1838, the propertion of the whole number registered to the aggregate pepulation of the city, was about 1 to 18; Under the operation of the new system it was, in 1818, 1 to 13 and in 1844, 1 to 12; being in this shape, also, an actual advance of more than 50 per cent. The ratio of the increase of children registered to the increase of the population of the city, was, in 1838, 1 to 9, in 1840, 1 to 9, wails under the operation of the new system, for two years, it became, in the year 1844, 1 to 8; being in this respect also a close approach to the same rate of progress, (56 per cent.)

Strong and earnest complaints have been urged against the new system, on the ground of alleged increased comparative expense. Without adverting to the principle that parsimony in the provision for public education is the very worst economy for the community; and only again alluding to the fact, that against this parsimony the Public School Society again and again protested and remonstrated, on the ground that it was paraly zing the operations of the old system; it is perhaps only requisite here to subject this alleged increase of expense to the test of fact. Under the old system, the amount appropriated for common schools in this city was, for the years 1841, 118,800—1842, 120,300; being for the former year about thirty-seven cents to each individual of our population, and for the latter year about thirty-six cents.

Under the new law, in 1844, the amount appropristed for Ward and Fublic Schools for 1844-5, was about \$175,000; being at the rate of about forty-six cents to each individual of our population.

The following is the increase in the grade of education for several years:—

Scholars Promoted Prem'd serving for the following is the increase in the grade of education for occal music in the public schools. On the whole, it is a very interesting document, and we hope the frien

the successor of St. Feter."

O. A. Brownson will deliver a lecture in the Broadway
Tabernacia, on Friday evening next, the 90th instant, at
8 o'clock, on the "Infallibility of the Church"
The Rev. Gregory T. Badell, Rector of the Church of
the Ascension, will preach to the young, in the Church
of the Epiphany, 180 Stanton street, between Essex and
Norfelk streets, this evening, Feb. 16th.

The Rev J. W. Waite will preach this evening, in the course of Fractical Sermons on the Christian Life, at Emanuel Church, corner of Frince and Thompson streets.

Rev. Mr. Harwood, of Oyster Bay, will preach the fourteenth in the course of Sermons to the Young, in the F. E. Free Church of the Holy Evangelists, this evening.

the F. E. Free Church of the Holy Evangelists, this evening.

CHURCH DU SAINT SAUVEUR, corner of Nassau street and Park Row.—By a decision of the Vestry of this Church, and in compliance with the request of the Congregation, the evening service and preaching will henceforth be in English, beginning on this evening.

St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Free Church, located on the Sixth Avenue, opposite Amity street, is now opened for divine service every Sunday morning, alternoon and evening.

St. Sixon's Caurack —Divine service in the German language will be held in the Chapel in Houston street, between Ridge and Pitt streets, on Sunda morning, at half past 10 eclock; and in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

Lectures on the Jewa.—The Rev. Philip Milledoller, D. D., of this city, will deliver the next lecture of this course this evening, in the Refermed Dutch church, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth street. Subject: "The duty of Israel immediately to become incorporated with the church of Christ."

the church of Christ."

The Chapel of the Theological Seminary, University Place, near 5th street, will be open for public worship this evening, at half past 7 o'clock, when a sermon will be preached on the Cardinal Virtue in the Christian cha-

be preached on the Cardinal Virtue in the Christian character.

EISMIN STREET CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Hutton will preach in this chusch this morning, and Rev. Dr. Mages of New Jersey, will preach at 3 P. M.

The regular monthly meeting of the S. S. Teachers' Association of New York, will be held in the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian church in Broome street, on Monday evening, the 16th inst, at helf past 7 o'clock precisely.

The anniversary of the Bethel Sabbath School attached to the Mariners' church, Roosevelt street, will be held this evening, at 7 P. M., in sall church. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Chidiaw, Sunday school missionary from the West.

A monthly meeting of the Board of the New York City

West.

A monthly meeting of the Board of the New York City
Tract Society, will be held at the Tract House, Monday
evening, February 16, at half past 7 o'clock.

The Rev. T. B. Bartow. of the Discose of coorgis, has become Chaplain of the U. S. Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia.

The Rev. George Benton has removed from this city to Fayetteville, North Carolina.

The Rev. J. Sandels, having resigned the Professorship of the Latin and Greek Lenguages and Literature in Kenyon College, has accepted a call to the Professorship of Ancient Languages in Mercer Hall

The Rev. Stephen McHugh has resigned his Missionary charge at Delavan, Welworth county, Wisconsin Territory, and accepted a call to Madison, W. T.

The Rev. W. D. Harlow has removed from Elizabeth-town to Bowling Green, Ky.

The Universalists of this city are holding missionary meetings to consult upon means for the more rapid promulgation of their sentiments

The Rev. Thomas P. Gordon has been appointed agent for the Assembly's Board of Domestic Missions, in the Synods of Pittaburg, Wheeling, and Ohio.

Many clergy men of different denominations will bring the subject of Peace before their congregations this day.

The Rev. Samuel L. Southard, Ractor of Calvary Church, was elected, on Menday evening last, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, in this city.

The Synod of Georgia, at its late meeting, resolved to observe the last Thursday in February, 1846, as a day of prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon all their colleges and literary institutions.

A carsvan of ten pilgrims from Ispahan has lately arrived at Breslau. They have made the whole journey by land—taking Russian passports at Warsaw. Their object is to visit Rome, and to be presented to the Ispe. Some of them wish to be ordained priests before they return to their own country, where they assert, there are many Catholics who would wish to come to Rome.

The Archblehop of Coris, in Estramadura, Spain, lately to confirmed 28,000 persons in the environs of Villanue-

ed providing for the entire remodelling of the present very defective militia system.

Great excitement has been caused in all circles, by the late extensive embezzlement at the Bank of British North America, and the subsequent apprehension of the delinquent and his supposed accomplices. Every effort is made to force on the trial at an early day, and the most eminent counsel are retained by the head and the friends.

resence. It is believed that many parties in this city are very uneasy pending the rigid investigation which is going on.

Our Sessions are now on; two murder cases are expected to be tried, one the murder of O'Reurae, the puglist, near Grenville on the Ottawa, the other the murder of a poor Canadian boy who had taken a cance paddle belonging to the prisoner; the latter afterwards met him, took it from him, and best out his brains with it.

Great preparations are making on the Ottawa for this year's lumber trade; the estimated number of cubic feet to be sent down is thirty millions; the estimate last year was twenty millions, and the actual number nineteen millions. From the great number of persons with large establishments engaged in this trade, American cured provisions will find a ready and profitable market in this district. The weather is intensely cold to-day; at six this morning the thermometer indicated 8 below zero. The ment tidings from England are looked for with great sexiety, as it is conjectured they will bring the development of the intentions of the British government with regard both to the corn laws and the Oregon question. The late news from Maxico has created a good deal of excitement, under the idea that should the United States declare heatilities against Mexico, there is no knowing what parties may be drawn into the fray.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

Kings County General Sessions—In the case of the People ve O'Hegan, indicated for a libel on Mr. Owan Colgan, the trial of which has for two or three days past excited so much interest among all classes and conditions of people in the city of Brooklyn, his honor Judge Vanderbill yesterday morning, immediately after the opening of the Court, gave to the jury a comprehensive and able analysis of the voluminous testimony which had been adduced during the investigation; and delivered to them a cleamand lucid exposition of the laws of this State having immediate bearing upon the issue to be decided. At the conclusion of this address the jury retired to their reom, where they remained several hours in consultation, and finally returned declaring it utterly impossible for them to agree upon a verdict. Before their discharge, we understood that eight were for conviction, and four for acquittal. As the trial of this cause has already occupied much time, and involved the county in considerable expense, it is exacrely probable that it will again be placed upon the calender, and the District Attorney will, most likely, ere theolose of the present term, with the approbation of the court, where a nolle prosqui. In the case of Jacob Goodman, who has been some time in custody for an offence imputed to him, he was, on motion of the District Attorney, discharged by proclamation, the grand Jury having ignored the bill of indictment presented against him. Edward Burford, against whom an indictment he deen found on some trivial charge, was released from the same, by consunt of the court and the District Attorney, on payment of costs.

Wednesday next was appointed for hearing arguments and testimony in cases of appeal from the decision of Justices of the Present and the court and the District Attorney, incharged the bill of indictment charges of the Present of the Court and the Court and the District Attorney, on payment of costs.

Wednesday next was appointed for hearing arguments and testimony in cases of a

become Chaplain of the U.S. Naval Ayrua, at Philides phis.

The Rev. George Baston has removed from this city to Faystarville, North Carolina.

The Rev. J. Sandels, having resigned the Professorable of the Latin and Greek Languages and Lierature in Rasface of the Latin and Greek Languages and Lierature in Rasface of the Latin and Greek Languages and Lierature in RasAndrew and Greek Languages and Lierature in Rasthe Rev. Sephen Melluph has resigned his Missionary the Ray of Latin and Carolina and the Car

Passing a Counterful Bill.—James Feely and Bill Smith, two boys, were averseted last night for passing on John Russell, No. 63 Anthony street, a one dollar counterfut bill, to pay for their suppers, about two weeks ago; when arrested, they acknowledged that they could pass such bills anywhere, and had done so in several places. Committed for trial by Justice Drinker.

Diver. Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Ingraham, and Alfermen Meserole and Divver. John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney; William M. Price and Jonas B. Phillips, Esqrs., counsel for the people.

Fig. 14.— Triel of Medame Costelle, slize Mazwell, and Charles Masen, for Producing on Abertion, continued—At the opening of the court this morning, Mrs D—, the examination of whom had not been completed at the adjournment of the court on Friday night,) was recalled, but failing to appear, the District Attorney moved that an attachment be issued.

Miss D—, the principal witness for the presecution, and who was yesterday committed to prison for contempt of court, in refusing to answer certain questions, was then brought into court, and further examined as follows:—

Mas D—, the principal witheas for the presention, and the second the control in refusing to answer certain questions, was then brought into court, and further examined as folding to the control of your third with T A—Mr. Mason, in at the Q—Was it in the day or evening? A—A—About to could be the evening Q—Was the would be raised. Q—Did the say anything of the result of the control of the contro